

FORTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 28, 1901.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

LAWRENCE, MASS.
1901.

FORTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 28, 1901.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
 2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
 3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
 4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
 5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.
-

LAWRENCE, MASS.
1901.

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ORGANIZED, - - - MARCH 1859.
INCORPORATED, - - - JUNE 1876.

<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	-	WALTER E. PARKER.
<i>Vice-President,</i>	-	-	-	-	JAMES I. MILLIKEN.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	-	JUSTIN E. VARNEY.
<i>Auditor,</i>	-	-	-	-	HORATIO G. HERRICK.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	-	CLARK CARTER.

MEMBERS FOR 1900-1901.

BARLOW, RICHARD R.	McALPINE, WM. T.
BARRELL, WILLIAM A.	McDUFFIE, FREDERICK
BEVINGTON, THOS.	McVEY, REV. HUGH G.
BRUCE, A. B.	MANK, REV. H. G.
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN	MILLIKEN, JAMES I.
BUZZELL, JONATHAN Y.	MOOERS, ELIJAH M.
CAIRNS, REV. JAMES	MOSES, KIRKE W.
COUCH, ALBERT I.	MUELLER, REV. GEORGE C.
FARR, FRANKLIN	PAGE, REV. F. H.
FLANDERS, FRANK B.	PARKER, WALTER E.
FORSYTH, JOHN	PHILBRICK, WM. E.
GIBBS, REV. WILLIAM E.	PORTER, FRANK L.
GOULD, EDWARD S.	REDFORD, ROBERT
GREEN, REV. GEO. F.	ROGERS, REV. F. G.
HALL, GEORGE W.	SELDEN, GEORGE L.
HARTSHORNE, W. D.	SHATTUCK, JOSEPH
HATCH, REV. D. P.	SHERMAN, FRANK A.
HERRICK, HORATIO G.	SHERMAN, HENRY L.
HINCHCLIFFE, W. J.	SILSBEE, FRANCIS H.
HOOD, GILBERT E.	SMERDON, JAMES
HORNE, J. H.	SMITH, GEORGE A.
HUMPHRIES, C. J. R.	STONE, ANDREW C.
INGRAM, JAMES	TWISS, WILLIAM D.
KUNHARDT, GEORGE E.	TWORT, REV. W. J.
LAMPREY, A. A.	VARNEY, JUSTIN E.
LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES H.	WEBSTER, HENRY K.
LORD, JOHN T.	WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.
MARBLE, REV. WM. H.	WOOD, REV. HENRY
MARSHALL, REV. CHARLES P.	WYLDE, HARRY

Office: 206 ESSEX STREET. Hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held on Monday evening, October 28. The officers who have served for several years were re-elected.

<i>President,</i>	-	-	WALTER E. PARKER.
<i>Vice-President,</i>	-	-	JAMES I. MILLIKEN.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	CLARK CARTER.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	JUSTIN E. VARNEY.
<i>Auditor,</i>	-	-	HORATIO G. HERRICK.

The following names were added to the list of membership :—
William E. Philbrick, Edward S. Gould, Frank B. Flanders, John T. Lord, Henry L. Sherman, Henry K. Webster, Albert I. Couch, William D. Twiss and James Ingram.

The resignation of the Rev. Mr. Amory, who is about to remove to a new parish in Lynn, was accepted, having been presented in the following terms :

My dear Mr. Carter :

I cannot receive your notice of the annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission without feeling keen regret that I can no longer be privileged to serve on its Board. Its rare and gracious ministry for the worthy and friendless poor of the city I have known for twenty years. The traditions of the Mission I value and honor. In the fellowship between labor and capital it exemplifies well the earnest desire of our corporations to ease the conditions of our working people.

If I no longer can work with you all, let me have your congratulations that I shall still be privileged to serve in my ministry in another industrial city, where we shall sympathize with our common labors in similar fields. May the citizens of Lawrence maintain the traditions of the City Mission, and support and foster its wise and gracious ministry to the deserving poor. Will you kindly present with this my resignation to the Board, and my earnest regrets at leaving their fellowship.

Fraternally yours,

Oct. 25, 1901.

AUGUSTINE H. AMORY.

The report of the Secretary was read, discussed, amended, and adopted as the report of the Mission. With the report of the Treasurer it is given below.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SALARY FUND.

Balance from preceeding year,	-	-	\$	575	29
Lawrence Lumber Company,	-		\$	10	00
Lawrence Duck Company,	-	-		45	00
Everett Mills,	-	-		120	00
Pacific Mills,	-	-		375	00
Atlantic Cotton Mills,	-	-		150	00
Arlington Mill,	-	-		300	00
George E. Kunhardt,	-	-		25	00
Farwell Bleachery,	-	-		25	00
American Woolen Co.,	-	-		145	00
Essex Company,	-	-		75	00
Pemberton Company,	-	-		67	50
Lawrence Gas Co.,	-	-		150	00
				1,487	50
Total,	-	-		\$2,062	79
Paid Salary of Secretary,	-	-		1,400	00
Balance,	-	-		\$662	79

RELIEF FUND.

Cash in hands of Secretary,	-	-	-	\$	242	12
Free Baptist Church,	-	-	-	\$10	00	
First Baptist Church,	-	-	-	5	35	
Second Baptist Church,	-	-	-	30	00	
Lawrence Street Congregational Church,				42	48	
Sunday School of Lawrence Street Con- gational Church,	-	-	-	20	00	
Riverside Congregational Church,	-			4	65	
South Congregational Church,	-	-	-	17	05	
Amounts carried forward,				\$129	53	\$242 12

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$129 53	\$242 12
Trinity Congregational Church, -		72 03	
Sunday School of Trinity Church, -		15 72	
King's Daughters of Trinity Church, -		12 50	
United Congregational Church, -		9 30	
Grace Episcopal Church, - -		64 00	
G. A. R. service in Grace Church, -		11 80	
St. John's Episcopal Church, -		13 11	
First Methodist Church, - -		77 00	
Garden Street Methodist Church, -		16 80	
German Presbyterian Church, - -		15 00	
United Presbyterian Church, -		16 00	
First Unitarian Society, - -		75 00	
First Universalist Society, - -		176 50	
South Church, Andover, - -		10 00	
			714 29

GIFTS FROM FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Edward F. Searles, - -	100 00
James H. Eaton, - -	25 00
L. E. Locke, - -	25 00
O. T. Howe, - -	25 00
W. E. Parker, - -	20 00
Edmund S. Clark, - -	10 00
George L. Selden, - -	10 00
F. L. Porter, - -	10 00
Mrs. P. C. Brigham, - -	10 00
Miss Emma E. Fallon, - -	10 00
Mrs. James H. Eaton, - -	10 00
W. D. Currier, - -	10 00
J. I. Milliken, - -	10 00
Miss Ordway, - -	5 50
F. E. Batcheller, - -	5 00
Miss Clara F. Prescott, - -	5 00

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$290 50	\$956 41
---------------------------------	----------	----------

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>				\$290 50	\$956 41
F. R. Shipman,	-	-	-	5 00	
Kirke W. Moses,	-	-	-	5 00	
F. H. Hedge,	-	-	-	5 00	
Mrs. F. R. Shipman,	-	-	-	5 00	
A. A. P.,	-	-	-	3 00	
T. J. Whittredge, discount,			-	2 78	
A. M. Stahl,	-	-	-	2 00	
Mrs. Ruth Martin,	-	-	-	2 00	
C. O. Andrews,	-	-	-	1 00	
W. H. McDavitt,	-	-	-	1 00	
A. A. Caffrey,	-	-	-	1 00	
Edwin Moore,	-	-	-	1 00	
Mrs. Brigham,	-	-	-	1 30	
George Lord & Son, discount,			-	1 41	
D. W. Pingree Co., receipted bill,			-	1 00	
George Turner, discount,	-	-		95	
A Friend,	-	-	-	50	
					329 44

FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

State Aid for certain persons,	-			\$197 00	
William Young,	-	-	-	144 00	
Pemberton Relief Fund,	-	-		174 50	
Mrs. Sarah E. Grey,	-	-	-	25 00	
B. G. Andrews,	-	-	-	20 00	
Armenians,	-	-	-	19 50	
Frederick Pashley,	-	-	-	11 00	
Edward F. Searles,	-	-	-	10 00	
Job Williams,	-	-	-	8 33	
F. E. Batcheller,	-	-	-	2 00	
Foster Rogers,	-	-	-	2 00	
J. H. Isherwood,	-	-	-	1 00	
John Krafka,	-	-	-	1 00	
Edward Dow,	-	-	-	19	615 52

Amount carried forward,

\$1,901 37

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,901 37
Returned by beneficiaries, - -		226 17
Dividend of Arlington Co op. Association,		20 08
Total, - -		\$2,147 62

Printing, Stationery and office expenses,	\$107 35
Safe and moving of the same,	37 00
Loans to Beneficiaries,	91 00
Bills for food, fuel, rent, transportation, &c.	1,899 16
Cash balance,	13 11
Total,	\$2,147 62

October 28, 1901.

I have this day examined the accounts of Justin E. Varney, treasurer of the Lawrence City Mission, and all vouchers thereof, and find the same correct.

H. G. HERRICK, *Auditor.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The fall and early winter of the year 1900 brought many applicants for aid to the office of the Lawrence City Mission, so that the total of applications during the whole year has been much larger than usual, 2,689. In response to these applications we have given 1614 garments, 475 yards of cloth, 436 pairs of shoes, 136 hats, caps or bonnets, 687 orders for provisions, 160 for coal, 60 for wood, 37 for medicine, and have paid rent in 40 instances, provided transportation in 38, have assisted 9 persons to enter institutions, and have with the aid of special funds obtained an artificial limb for one patient. The Secretary has made 748 calls and sent out 680 letters and postal cards. The committee appointed some time ago to consider the matter of buying a safe for the office has obtained one which had been but little used at a cost of only \$37.00 for purchase and moving.

In May a few friends of the Mission presented the Secretary with \$30.00 to defray the expense of a week's attendance at the National Conference of Charities and Correction which was held in Washington. He is grateful for the privilege of visiting the nation's capital at such a delightful season, but especially satisfied with the profit of meeting a large number of fellow workers in the field of relief and reform, and of adding to his knowledge by hearing the wise words of the leaders in these movements. He came back to his duties in Lawrence with a new inspiration to work and a new hope that his work would not be in vain.

During the summer of 1900 a special appeal for funds was made to meet the needs incident to a somewhat irregular demand for labor. The response was generous enough to leave in our treasury to the credit of the Relief Fund at the beginning of our financial year, a balance of \$242.12. This balance has been expended, together with the receipts of the year, so

that we carry to the new account the small sum of \$13.11. It is sincerely hoped that the firms, individuals and churches which are accustomed to contribute for the carrying on of our work, will see the propriety of forwarding at least a part of their gifts before those dependent on our charity feel the severity of winter.

Year after year certain hundreds of dollars are expended, and food, fuel, clothing, medical care and general advice are bestowed upon widows, orphans, invalids, defectives and delinquents; and one who merely reads our tabular report might think the work of the Mission a weary routine of mechanical ministrations. But there is no monotony in the actual every day work. Human life is full of interest. Whatever touches human life is interesting. Behind the statistical report of the Mission is the history of men and women and children engaged in their struggle with adversity. The elements of a romance are almost daily brought to our office. Our records, covering a period of more than forty years, and the personal memory of our Secretary, now reaching back nearly fourteen years, treasure many a story of most dramatic interest.

The Lawrence City Mission is the beneficent hand of a christian community stretched out to encourage and help any one in need of a physical uplift or a moral inspiration. And the touch of this hand has been felt not only by people who were too weak or aged to receive more than a soothing of their final sorrows and pains, but also by many whose youth and energy were stimulated to strong and useful lives.

Within a year a man from a neighboring state found himself in Lawrence homeless and destitute with no one to blame but himself. He was of good parentage, skilled in a profitable trade, in the prime of life, but a confirmed drunkard. His heart-broken mother had recently died, and left a considerable sum of money in the hands of a guardian to be used carefully for this man's benefit. Receiving from the guardian a good outfit of clothing and money enough for a few weeks' expenses he had started out after his mother's burial to meet the world anew and to find employment at a distance from old temptations. As he did not bid farewell to

his old self he soon found that the old temptations had journeyed with him or hastened in advance to meet him in new scenes and with faces and voices of new attractiveness. Apparently penitent and ashamed he told his story to the City Missionary, who after correspondence with his guardian became the guardian's agent—to pay the man's expenses until he obtained employment. Several unsatisfactory weeks rolled by. The man, burning with thirst for drink, spent his days and nights in inventing plans by which to secure from the City Missionary or others the means to gratify his desire. He was twice arrested, convicted of drunkenness and confined for short terms in jail. Unable to set on his feet a man who so preferred to lie prostrate in dishonesty and drunkenness the missionary surrendered the responsibility of watching over him, and returned to his guardian the balance of unexpended money.

Over against that failure set the history of two men of about the same age and general standing as this man, each of whom within five years has served a sentence for the same fault; but each of whom was so sobered by the experience as to enter upon an entirely new and reformed life. From each the Missionary hears occasionally of their gratitude for his helping hand in the time of need and of their gladness in freedom from the dominion of appetite.

Our records might be used to illustrate the awful fact that crime and pauperism are self-perpetuating. Instances are at hand which show the shadow of these evils falling upon generations in succession. The father or the mother whose notorious drunkenness had to be restrained by frequent terms in the House of Correction need not be surprised that their neglected children grow up to become parents of a third generation of criminals and paupers. But the same records prove that God shows mercy unto many generations of those who love Him and keep His commandments. Families not a few have received advice and aid from the Mission whose children have come up not only to comfort and independence but even to positions of public responsibility and usefulness. In many an instance the community has gained a helpful citizen because this charitable agency was able to extend the

helping hand or speak the encouraging word at the moment of need or disheartenment. But the earlier pages of our records would have to be searched to find the names of those families. It takes time for children to grow, and for character to develop. That the force of heredity does not invariably condemn one to hopelessness is shown in the story of a family which we once aided for a considerable time. A drunken and abusive father who died a distressing death in the state almshouse left to our care a family of five children, who have come to maturity without inheriting his defects of character. Fortunately they were early removed from his injurious influence and had the advantage of improved environment.

That the friends of the Lawrence City Mission, and its critics as well, may have a clear conception of the scope and importance of its work we will take them into our confidence in regard to a case which has recently come to our attention, which presents in concrete form several of the problems which often confront us, and which we are likely to have under consideration for a considerable time to come.

Five years ago Mrs. X left her home, her husband, her two daughters, and two small sons and came across the seas from Syria to America. She brought to this city her oldest child, a boy of sixteen years. She had heard that in Lawrence there was work at good pay to be secured by women and children; and she soon found employment for her son in one of the mills, left him to learn the ways of life in this strange, free country unrestrained by a mother's oversight, while she went away on long excursions to other cities and towns peddling oriental wares. The boy learned what we might expect—a little of the mill routine and much of the ways of the street and the saloon. She now says of him that he is "no good", spends what little money he earns upon his own enjoyment, and refuses to do anything for her. However when her husband died a year ago she sent this son back to Syria to sell the old home and his father's business, and to bring his sisters and brothers to Lawrence. He accomplished the enterprise; and a few weeks since the needs of this large family of aliens were laid before this Mission.

The mother craves assistance in caring for her two little boys.

Mark the conditions: and then tell our Missionary what he ought to do, or to try to have done.

First—Here is a woman, not past the prime of life, able to speak our language fairly well, and capable of being the home-keeper for her children; but who prefers the life of a peddler, which seems pecuniarily profitable, but which takes her away from home and leaves the children unrestrained.

Second—We have a young man of 21 years, able to earn at least a dollar a day as an operative, but who is either idle or wasteful of his earnings.

Third—There are two girls in good health, unable indeed to understand English, but already at work at small pay in a mill which employs many of the same nationality.

Fourth—Two promising boys, quick to learn, already picking up their English with their alphabet in one of our public primary schools, and acquiring their American civilization in one of the crowded tenements of a populous block in the midst of a community made up of every nationality and of every grade of morals.

The mother asks that these boys may be taken by some institution or family, and provided with care and education, professedly because she fears that they will acquire evil habits during her absences from home. We are convinced that as a rule the best agency to bring up children is the children's own parents. We therefore advise her to give up peddling, stay at home, be the protector and friend of her daughters, and watch over her boys with a mother's love and wisdom. She replies that her oldest son is not a help to her, but a burden and expense, that her two daughters, who could earn at their present work a maximum of \$7.50 a week, have such irregular employment that their united wages are rarely over \$5.00, and that her peddling is an absolute necessity in order to keep the family from starvation.

This case, assuming that we have made an exhaustive investigation and so have arrived at the facts, presents many of the practical problems which are ever recurring in work for the needy.

As to the cause of need: Was it preventable, and can the

need be removed by dealing with its cause?

The cause of need here, as in most cases, is composite. One cause is "no male support"; for the father is dead, and the son who is old enough to work does not work for the benefit of the family. Another cause is "insufficient earnings": the pay earned by those who work is not enough to support themselves and those who are dependent on them. A third cause is "intemperance": if the oldest son were not addicted to drink he would be less idle and inefficient. If we could attack this third cause boldly, the need would be greatly relieved if it did not at once disappear. Make the oldest son sober and industrious and place him at work, and the mother could stay at home and make life a comfort and delight to the whole family. In a few years the younger boys would leave school and add their wages to the family income, and the united effort would soon place them in the position already attained in America by many emigrants from almost every country.

What hinders the reformation of this young man? Precisely what hinders the reformation of every one like him. His own inability to see the advantage of true manliness; the persistency of evil in perpetuating itself; and the mother's unwillingness to force her son to work, either by forbidding him a home unless he contributes to its support or by having him arrested as idle and disorderly. It is the duty of the church, the mission and the government to bring both mother and son to a right mind. The question is, By what means? by force or persuasion?

But, suppose we have eliminated the factor of the wasteful and idle son. Lock him up in jail, or send him away to be a vagabond. Is the family now capable of decent self-support? Are the earnings of the two girls sufficient to maintain their mother, their two little brothers and themselves? Yes, if they make full time at their work, and if the strictest economy is practiced. Perhaps the question of household economy can be dismissed. Our observation suggests that these strangers who have come to us from the hard conditions of Asiatic life are able to subsist on a more meagre fare than our own people who have been brought up in the midst

of plenty. But what shall be done when the weekly income is cut down to \$5.00, or \$4.00, or \$3.00 either by the sickness of one of the girls or by her loss of employment. We may draw from charitable funds to tide a family over a period of sickness; but is it wise, or right, or practicable either to induce the mill to give employment or to ask the community to make good to its employees their loss through irregular employment?

Here we are face to face with the serious problems of industrial life. When a loom or a spinning frame is not employed, or is removed from an old location to a new, it is carefully protected from injury or deterioration in order that it may be in good condition when needed again. Why then is it not wise for the corporation which owns the machines to exercise a similar care over the men and women who run these machines? Is it economy to leave them to suffering and want when their work is not needed? Is it safe to let them shift for themselves when the machinery is carefully transported to another town? The starving workman very likely has his ready answer, "We are not owned by the corporation as the machinery is:" and the puzzled sociologist asks other questions; "Is it better to be hungry and independent than to be fat and well housed, but in restraint? Is it possible to be free men without being in constant danger from unemployed days and changing conditions of trade?" And all the while, through the fog of our discussion peer the anxious faces of those two Syrian girls, who are not earning enough to support their home.

Why did they come to America, and especially why to Lawrence? Because there was no work at all for them in their own country; because their government was oppressive, because taxes fell heavily and unjustly upon their little possessions; because they heard of freedom in America, of woman's equality with man, of the alluring wages offered in our prosperous mills, of a chance to work, a chance to save, a chance to rise. They were not deceived by promises of an easy life. They were glad to abandon the depressing helplessness of Turkish tyranny for the ambitions of America's strenuous factory life. Shall we rob them of the benefits incident to

their hard struggle by taking part of their burden into the luxurious lap of charity? When pity cries, "Let no one suffer hunger, cold or raggedness," and justice answers, "Rob no one of the experience of getting the victory over adversity," what does wisdom say?

But here is another dilemma. The coming of these people and others like them crowds the labor market. They must have work; therefore they take work at reduced wages; or they secure it by bribery; they make life harder for people already here. If we help them by our gifts, we add to the burden of their competitors; and we help the one party up while we push the other down. But that is not all. In the lands from which these immigrants come there are millions of wretched people waiting their opportunity to come over seas and enter the competition for a job. The price of transportation is now practically all that stands between our own workmen and the wretched conditions of labor in Southern Europe and Asia. If we are merciful to the widow and fatherless who have already asked our aid, our mercy invites these hordes of needy and oppressed to come and take away the opportunity which we have given. Our charity defeats its own end.

Have we no laws to exclude undersirable immigrants? Yes, there are laws; but in the face of them this worthless youth brought into the port of New York his sisters and brothers, and has delivered them here in Lawrence. Had all the facts been known at the immigration office, doubtless they would have been prevented from landing and would have had to go back to the hard life from which they were fleeing. Even now, let them apply for public aid, and at any time within a year of their landing they may be returned at the expense of the steamship company which brought them hither. But every such immigrant has received instructions as to the law; and they will not apply for public aid. Before calling on the Overseers of the Poor these immigrants endure all hardships until the fateful first year is past. Even then they hesitate, lest the state decide to send them home rather than to be at the greater expense of supporting them. But after the five years residence has given them a claim within the city, the

hesitation is less noticeable.

Shall we then proceed at once to protect our community from the burden likely to be felt in the future? Shall we find excuse for deporting this family within the year? Pity for the widow and fatherless and compassion for the widows and orphans whom they jostle in the struggle for existence give conflicting answers. What does wisdom decide?

Indolent fatalism washes her hands of the whole business. She says, "Let them work it out among themselves, and let the fittest survive."

The christian apostle has written, "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves."

What shall we do?

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

ARTICLE II. LOCATION.

This Association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County of Essex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the city of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general philanthropic and moral work.

BY-LAWS.

FIRST—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

SECOND—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

THIRD—OFFICERS.

The officers shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be *ex-officio* Secretary.

FOURTH—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their positions, and such as the society may impose upon them.

FIFTH—TERM OF OFFICE.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

SIXTH—MEMBERS.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership shall be terminated by removal from the city.

SEVENTH—ALTERATIONS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alterations being given in the call for said meeting.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901.

Total calls at the office,	-	-	-	-	4,071
Applications for relief,	-	-	-	2,689	
Applications for work,	-	-	-	267	
Calls for consultation or advice,	-	-	-	1,115	
Temporary work found,	-	-	-	-	56
Permanent work found,	-	-	-	-	7
Garments given away,	-	-	-	-	1,614
Yards of cloth given,	-	-	-	-	475
Pairs of shoes given,	-	-	-	-	436
Hats given,	-	-	-	-	136
Orders for provisions given,	-	-	-	-	687
Orders for coal,	-	-	-	-	160
Orders for wood,	-	-	-	-	60
Orders for medicine,	-	-	-	-	37
Rent paid,	-	-	-	-	40
Transportation provided,	-	-	-	-	38
Aided to enter institutions,	-	-	-	-	9
Calls made by the Secretary,	-	-	-	-	748

Letters and Postals written,	-	-	-	-	680
Mission funds expended in relief,	-	-	-	-	\$1,899 16
Mission funds loaned,	-	-	-	-	91 00
Pemberton Relief Fund expended,	-	-	-	-	350 00
Printing, stationery and office expenses,	-	-	-	-	107 35
Fire-proof safe,	-	-	-	-	37 00

APPENDIX B.

Report of new cases presented for consideration at the office of the Lawrence City Mission during the year from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901.

NATIVITY.

United States (white),	-	-	-	-	51.
United States (colored),	-	-	-	-	0.
British-American,	-	-	-	-	20.5
English,	-	-	-	-	26.5
French,	-	-	-	-	0.
German,	-	-	-	-	1.5
Italian,	-	-	-	-	.5
Irish,	-	-	-	-	19.
Polish or Russian,	-	-	-	-	1.
Scandinavian,	-	-	-	-	1.
Scotch,	-	-	-	-	1.5
Spanish,	-	-	-	-	1.
Other Countries,	-	-	-	-	1.5
Total,	-	-	-	-	125.

EDUCATION.

Can read and write,	-	-	-	-	104
Can neither read nor write,	-	-	-	-	21

MARITAL STATE.

Married couples,	-	-	-	-	77
Widows,	-	-	-	-	27
Deserted wives,	-	-	-	-	8
Single women,	-	-	-	-	3

Deserted husbands and widowers,	-	-	-	3
Single men,	-	-	-	4
Orphaned or abandoned children,	-	-	-	2
Divorced or separated (legally),	-	-	-	1

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Abandonment of children by parents,	-	-	-	1
Accident,-	-	-	-	2
Imprisonment of bread winner,	-	-	-	3
Insanity,	-	-	-	1
Insufficient earnings,	-	-	-	4
Intemperance,	-	-	-	17
Lack of employment,	-	-	-	26
No male support,	-	-	-	17
Physical defects,	-	-	-	1
Roving disposition	-	-	-	0
Shiftlessness or inefficiency,	-	-	-	3
Sickness and old age,	-	-	-	28

DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief,	-	-	-	2
Should have temporary relief,	-	-	-	85
Needing work rather than relief,	-	-	-	6
Should have indoor relief,	-	-	-	2
Should have transportation from city,	-	-	-	5
Should be disciplined,	-	-	-	3
Not requiring aid,	-	-	-	22

“Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity.”

“The charity which is most effectual is that which is the most practical.”

“That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of
for the purpose of the Mission, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a sufficient discharge.